The National Republican.

VOL. XXIV .-- NO. 116.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

THE POLITICAL ARENA

fhe Pennsylvania Democrats Enthusiastically Indorse Randall for President,

And Put the First Electoral Ticket in the Field.

The Result of Municipal Elections in Missouri and New Jersey.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention Being Named North and South.

ALLENTOWN, PA., April 9 .- As the time for the assembling of the convention approached the snow began to fall rapidly. The delegates and others remained at the hotels until about 9:45, when a general movement set in toward the opera house, which was soon filled. The lower part of the house had been secured for the delegates, and this filled more slowly than the gallery, which was crowded long before 10 o'clock. A few minutes after that time Chairman Hensel called the convention to order, and Rev. Dr.

S. G. Wagner opened with prayer. The roll was called and contests announced. The greatest interest centered upon the contest in the tenth Philadelphia district, and as the names of the contestants were called they were in turn applauded by their

At the close of the roll-call Hon. A. H. Dill nominated R. Milton Speer for tem-porary chairman, who was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Dill and Hon. W. L. Scott escorted

Mr. Speer to the chair.

The rules of the house of representatives were adopted for the government of the body, and the various committees on resolutions, credentials, and organization were appointed without loss of time.

An adjournment was then taken till 2 p. to allow the committees to complete their

m. to allow the committees to complete their

m. to allow the committees to complete their work.

The committee on organization immediately convened, and decided upon R. Milton Speer for permanent president.

It was 2:30 o'clock, when Chairman Speer's gavei fell and the convention was again called to order, Hon. Thomas H. Greery, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported that the committee had agreed upon Hou. R. Milton Speer for permanent chairman, one delegate from each senatorial district for vice presidents, and senatorial district for vice presidents, and half a dozen secretaries. Hon. William Mutchler, chairman of the committee on resolutions, handed in the following report-

resolutions, handed in the following report—

1. The democratic party of Pennsylvian's state convention, declares its unalterable ministion to maintain those principles controlled the property of the federal constitution of the civil service to partiam spollation.

3. We believe that the electroal fraud of 1878–77, by which Sanuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were cheated out of the offices of president and vice president, to which they were fairly elected, was the most dendly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government, and the

and vice president to which nely were aimed at our system of representative government, and the duty of driving from power the mea and the party who made that fraud triumphant is the most secred obligation ever imposed upon the con-sciences of freemen.

We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government, economically ad-mistered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to major, but not to create or foster monojoiles, and to this end we favor the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxes, and such adjustment of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles.

these principles.
5. Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its rewards, and project its rights, commands the sympathy and support of the property of the property

rights, commands the sympathy and support of the democratic party. The importation under contract of foreign pauper labor is an evil which amoud be remedied by just legislation.

6. We save the enforcement of the constitution of Pennylvania in its every article and section, and especially demand the regulation by law in accordance therewith of the corporations of the state, the equalization of the tax laws, the appropriation of public moneys to public uses only, an honest management of the laws governing it.

7. The refusal of the republican members of the legislature to agree to a just apportionment was a flagrant violation of the constitution for unworthy partisan purposes. We denounce their course and we applied and commend the determination of the democratic governor, representatives, and senators to insist upon an honest and fair apportionment, and we commend the present democratic state administration for its maintenance of the constitution, its enforcement of the law, and its honest and capable discharge of sublic duties.

Resolved, That Samuel J. Randall is the choice of the democratic of Pennsylvania as the candidate of their party for president. By long faithful public service be has illustrated unfailering devotion to high political principle and featly to the democratic party. His bonesty and honer, his capacity and courage, his mithful labors and signal abilities have merited and won for him the confidence and support of the people of the United States.

As this resolution was read the convention

As this resolution was read the convention broke into cheers. The planks relating to the tariff, labor, and the state administration were also applauded, and most hearty cheers were given and repeated again and again when the last resolution referring to Randall was read. The platform as read was adopted and then loud and repeated cries were made for Randall. A motion to appoint a committee to call upon that gentleman and invite him to appear before the convention was quickly made, and as quickly adopted, and pending the absence of this committee the e was consumed in a general buzz and by the members of the convention and

a speech or two.

While Mr. Sowden, one of the speakers, was talking. Mr. Randall entered, and he at once declared lamid a burst of cheers, that he gave way to the next president. For some time it was impossible for Mr. Randall to proceed, so great was the enthusiasm. At last, however quiet being restored, he spoke as follows:

I am here present in obedience to your request and I desire to acknowledge my deep and lasting and I desire to acknowledge my deep and lasting obligation to you, the representatives of more the eagle 0.000 democrats of this great and glorious commonwealth, and to thank you for the high honor which you have to-day meanimously bestowed upon me. I do not attribute this action in any degree to my personal merits; on the contrary, I recognize and realize it as an appropriator the resolute and aggressive course which I have pursued in congress in advocacy and defense of those cardinal principles advocated by Jefferson, Jackson, Folk, and Buchanan. As it has been with me in the past, so it will be to the end. And now I thank you one and all, and beg that each of you will convey back to your constituents the assurance that in the fixure they will find no fallering, no falling by the wayside, in defense of your rights.

After Senator Kennedy had reported from the committee on credentials in regard to contested scats, nominations being in order, William M. Piatt, W. H. H. Davis, and Morti mer F. Elliott were nominated for congress-men at large. By unanimous consent the roll was dispensed with and tien. Davis was nominated by acclamation. Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia; B. J. McGrann, of Lancaster; John H. Fow, of Philadelphia; H. B. Plumer, of Venango; Henry S. Frank, of Philadelphia; William H. Dutton, of Philadelphia: L. C. Mitchell, of Butler; John Hackenstein, of Allegheny, and John P. Lin-ton, of Cambria, were nominated for electors at large. Only three of these candidates

could be nominated. When the roll call was about three-fourths completed it became apparent that Vaux, McGrann, and Plumer had a majority of all the votes in the convention, and they were then nominated by acclamation, the roll call being suspended by unanimous con-

Nominations for delegates at large were

James McGufflie, of Crawford; Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield; Wm. F. Harrity, of Philace, of Clearfield; Wm. F. Harrity, of Philacelphia; M. F. Elliott, of Tioga; B. F. Meyers, of Dauphin; James P. Barr, of Allegheny; S. E. Ancona, of Berks; B. Bryce McCool, of Schuylkill.

The result of the first ballet was Core.

E. Ancona of Berks; B. Bryce McCool, of Schuylkill.

The result of the first ballot was: Coxe, 246; Boyle, 144; Sowden, 209; Collins, 191; McGuffie, 65; Wallace, 290; Barr, 281; Harrity, 302; Ellicit, 104; Ancona, 53; McCool, 15, and Meyers, 223. Messrs. Harrity, Wallace, Barr, Coxe, Meyers, and Sowden were declared the delegates at large to the national convention. The usual vote of thanks to the officers was passed, and at 6:30 the convention adjourned sine die.

The following is the electoral ticket;
At large—Richard Vaux, B. J. McGraun, and H. R. Plume.

Districts—First, John Slevin; second, John P. J. Sensenderfer; third, John W. Lee; fourth, Herbert J. Horn; fith, Richard L. Wright; sixth, John H. Brinton; seventh, William Stahler; eighth, Charles F. Reutschler; ninth, H. M. North; tenth, Harry G. Stiles; eleventh, A. G. Broadhead, jr.; twelfth, F. V. Rockafellow; thirteenth, no choice—at its yets between Michael Beard and Richard

or, ninth, H. M. North; tenth, Harry G. Stiles: eleventh, A. G. Broadhead, jr.; twelfth, F. V. Rockafellow; thirteenth, no choice—a tie vote between Michael Beard and Richard Kahn; fourteenth, George H. Irwin; fifteenth, George S. Purly; sixteenth; P. K. Ackly; seventeenth, John P. Lovan; eighteenth, E. W. Mumma; twentieth, A. H. Dill; twenty-first, Franklyn P. James; twenty-second, J. K. P. Duff; twenty-third, John Swan; twenty-fourth, A. R. Winternitz; twenty-fifth, John H. Hill; twenty-sixth, William A. Forquer; twenty-seventh, A. J. Grenfield. The following are the district delegates: First, Robert S. Patterson, George McGowan; second, Walter Maguire, John R. Read; third, William F. McCully, John M. Campbell; fourth, Samuel J. Josephs, Thomas J. Delahinty; fifth, Michael Egan, John Fallerion; sixth, J. L. Fordown, Erra Evans; seventh, Charles Hunsicker, George Ross; eighth, George Smith, jr., George F. Baer; ninth, B. F. Davis; William Patton; tenth, Edward Harvey, William Mutchler; eleventh, David Lowenberg; R. B. Fruit; twelfth, J. K. Bogert, J. H. Burns; thirteenth, James Ellis, William A. Marr; fourteenth, A. J. Dull, W. L., Dewart, St.; fifteenth, George A. Post, James W. Pratts; sixteenth, R. P. Allen, E. L. Keenan; seventeenth, L. D. Woodruff, A. H. Coffroth; eightteenth, T. B. Saxton, Edward Z. Ziegler; teenth, L. D. Woodruff, A. H. Coffroth, eight-teenth, D. A. Orr, Joseph C. Barrett; nine-teenth, T. B. Saxton, Edward Z. Ziegler; twentieth, W. W. Rankin, Harry A. Hall; twenty-first, John A. Marchand, T. B. Sea-right; twenty-second, Patrick Foley, Gilbert T. Rafferty; twenty-third, Malcolm Hay, Wil-liam Dixon; twenty-fourth, James B. R. Streator, John M. Buchanan; twenty-fifth, E. D. Graff, John F. Brown; twenty-sixth, Waiter Pierce, John L. McKinney; twenty-seventh, Benjamin Whitman, Charles H. Noyes.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 9.-This morning the following delegates to the republican ing the following delegates to the republican national convention were selected: First district, Jacob Trieben and S. H. Holland; second, John J. Johnson and Ferd, Harris; third A. A. Tufts and George H. Thompson; M. W. Henjamin and Jacob Foss; syette Gregg and Kidder Kidd.

18, April 9.—A dispatch from Aberdiss, to the Avalanche says: The reas of the first congressional district of any met to-day and nominated G. C.

oni met to-day and nominated G. C. of Corinth, for congress, and Dr. J. J. jum, of Rienzi, for elector. H. C. Powers and W. H. Rennon were elected delegates to the Chicago convention. A resolu-tion was adopted indorsing Atthur's adminis-tration. The delegates were not instructed, but it is understood one is for Blaine and the

other for Arthur.

Braver, Pa., April 9.—The republican convention of the twenty-fourth congressional district, comprising Washington, Lawrence, and Beaver counties, met this afternoon, and elected E. F. Acheson and J. W. Wallace delegates to the national convention. Resolutions indorsing Blaine were adopted, and the delegates were instructed to support him. Selma, Ala., April 9.—The fourth district republican convention assembled here yesterday, and elected W. J. Stephens, of Dalhas county, and H. A. Cason, of Lowndes county, both colored, delegates to the Chicago national convention. The are instructed for Arthur. The leading stalwart politicians of the state were here, and controlled the convention. other for Arthur.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 9 .- The sixth district republican convention chose Gen. O. Gintar and W. S. Shirk delegates to the Chicago

SEDALIA, Mo., April 9.—The republican state convention temporarily organized to-day, with Chester A. Krum as chairman. Various committees were appointed.

The committee not being ready to report,

nothing was done in the afternoon. At 7 p. m. the convention heard the report of the committee on credentials, and adopted it. Gen. O. Guitear was made permanent chairman, and James C. Broadwell, of St. Louis, ecretary. It will be midnight or later be ore the convention concludes its work.

John D. Henderson, Gen. Prentiss, and H.

E. Havens were elected delegates at large. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 9 .- In the city election yesterday the republicans elected Major, H. R. Hartwig mayor by 311 majority, and the city register, collector, attorney, and a councilman in the second ward. The dem-ocrats elected the marshal, recorder, and four Councilmen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—A large vote

was polled at the city election yesterday, Incomplete returns at midnight indicate the election of Taibot, democrat, over Hunt, republican, for mayor, and probably three democratic aldernien out of six, making the council five republicans and seven demo-PITTSBUEG, April 9.—The time for holding

the national convention of the prohibition, home-protection party has been changed from

JERSEY CITY, April 9.—Returns of the city election were not all in until late this morning. The majority of the candidates of the citizens' association supported by republicans were elected. Gilbert Collins was

elected mayor by 2.681 majority.

NEW BRUNSWICKS, N. J., April 9.—The charter election here has resulted in a victory for the republicans, they having elected the recordor, collector, assessor, and three out of six aldermen. The campaign was managed by the young men of both parties. by the young men of both parties.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 9.—The first Mobile

district republican con ention, in session here, nominated Philip Joseph and George W. Jones, delegates to Chicago, and Wilson Jones and P. R. Maize as alternates. The delegates go uninstructed.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Primaries were held to-night in Brooklyn for the purpose of elect-

to-night in Brooklyn for the purpose of electing delegates to the republican congressional
and assembly district conventions. Although
the returns have not yet been fully received
it is evident that the delegations are about
equally divided between the administration
and auti-Arthur men.

In the second district the anti-Arthur party
was successful, Silas B, Dutcher and E. If.
Hobbs being the leaders.

Hobbs being the leaders.

The third district was also carried by the anti-administration party, and will probably send Andrew D. Baird and ex-Senator Schroeder, who are Edmund's men, to the

Chicago conventiou.

Gen. B. F. Tracy and W. H. Beard will probably be the delegates from the fourth district, which was carried by Arthur's friends. There is some uncertainty as to the result in the fifth district, but the indications are that the administration men have carried it, in which case Albert Dasgett will prob-

ably be one of the delegates to Chicago ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9.—The thirtieth congressional republican convention to-day elected H. H. Warner and Leonard Burritt

delegates to the national convention. They are unpledged.

NEWABE, N. J., April 9.—The sixth district republican convention to-day clotted Herman Lehlbach and Wm. Riker delegates to the Chicago convention. A platform was adopted indorsing Arthur's administration. DANVILLE, LLL. April 9.—The republican

made as follows: Lettley B. Coxe, of Luzerne; convention for the fifteenth congressional district to-day renominated Hon. Joseph G. ing. He will spend a couple of dea, of Lehigh; Thomas Collins, of Somerset; Canuon for congress. The delegates to the

structed for Logan.

Frical Dispates.

Atlanta, Ga., April 9.—The republican state convention here to-day was largely attended. Clarke, of Macon, colored, was made temporary president and Locke, marshal of the southern district of Georgia, permanent president. Both were elected unanimously. Messrs. Buck, Pledger, Pleasants, and Forsythe were elected delegates for the state at large unanimously. All are for Arthur, but uninstructed. Resolutions indersing Arthur's administration were adopted with applause. administration were adopted with applause. Buck was continued as chairman of the state central committee. All matters relating to the state and electoral tickets were referred to the state and electoral tickets were released state committee. The convention was composed of the best material ever before gathered in a republican convention in Georgia, with a large proportion of white men. Prospects large preportion of white men. Prospects for the party are higher than for ten years past. This completes the delegation from Georgia. They are all for Arthur—24 votes.

By Associated Press.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9.—The republican state convention met here this morning and elected M. U. Clark temporary chairman. A considerable time was taken up in a discussion over the contested delegation from Chatham county, but when settled, R. D. Looke, marshal of the southern Georgia distinct was alleged assessment chairman. Looke, marshal of the southern Georgia dis-triet, was elected permanent chairman. A. E. Buck, W. A. Pledger, L. M. Pleasants, and C. D. Forsythe were elected a delegation to Chicago from the state at large. They go uninstructed, but they are considered as being

EX-CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

A Great Meeting in New York to Aid the Disabled Southern Soldiers,

New York, April 9.-Fifteen hundred people gathered in the large hall of the Cooper union to-night to take part in the inaugural public ceremonies relating to the establishment of a home for disabled exconfederate soldiers at Richmond. The platform was neatly draped in American and foreign flags and banners, and shields, and a band played patriotic music at appropriate times during the meeting. The opening strain of "Dixie" called forth loud applause.

Col. James C. O'Beirne called the assemblage to order and named the well-known veteran, Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn, as chairman "in a forced absence of our great captain, Gen. Grant." [Applause.] Corporal Tanner, who had both legs shot away in battle, and walks on two wooden legs, came forward, smid cheers, and began his opening address by saying that be was with the movement "with his heart and soul and from the crown of his head as far down as he went." platform was neatly draped in American and

The corporal went on: "I have thought the The corporal went on: "I have thought the thing over, and see that those of the other side have not the same pictures to look back on that we have. The great majority went out to fight for what they thought was right, just as we went out to fight for what we know to be right. I know that the old bitterness is dying out. If we are men, we will see to it that the sufferers who differed with

see to it that the sufferers who differed with
us will find out that humanity still lives."

He said that the building of this asylum
would be another bond between the north
and south. Mr. Tanner told an anecdote of
a little son of his and the child daughter of
an ex-confederate who lived next door to him.
One summer evening he and his friend worse
sitting on his front porch, when the little
ones hed taken my a vestion on the indext.

sitting on his front porch, when the little ones had taken up a position on the "picket fence" in front. Presently a kiss passed between the two youngsters. "John," said the corporal to his neighbor, "I guess the union will be all right in the next generation." [Loud laughter and applause.]

Maj. Quincy, of Maryland, read letters of regret from several distinguished persons. Gen. Grant wrote: "I am in hearty sympathy with the movement, and you can rely upon me for doing all I can in carrying out the purpose of; the meeting. I promise support financial and otherwise."

Gen. Hancock wrote: "You have assur-

financial and otherwise.

Gen. Hancock wrote: "You have assurance of my best wishes and efforts for your success in the accomplishment of this long nevolent enterprise. Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow said in his let-

ter that it was appropriate to hold a meeting in the house founded by a true philanthroin the house founded by a true philanthropist, and promised his support.

Senator Hawley, Kev. T. Dewitt Talmage,
Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. Samuel W.
Crawford, C. P. Huntington, Gen. Roger A.
Pryor, Gens. Wilcox and Lilly, and others
also wrote letters of regret. The chairman
introduced Gen. John B. Gordon, one of the
inaugurators of the movement, who spoke at some length, being warmly welcomed when he took the platform and many times inter-

rupted by applause, The next speaker was Gen. G. A. Sheridan, who made the humorous speech of the even-ing. He said: "I sometimes think it well to remember that when a war is over it is done. We sent out brigade, division, and regiment as fast as we could, and the south did only as fast as we could, and the south did only the same thing as well as they could, [Laughter.] And I thank God they didn't keep it up much longer. [Laughter.] I know I had enough of it several times, [Laughter.] We fought and they fit. We won and they didn't, and it is a mighty mean man who will remind them of it, ex-cept under some circumstances." [Laughter.]

cept under some circumstances." [Laughter.]
Gen. Floyd King, of Louisiana, said that
the south was ready to-day to do its share of
protecting the United States equally with the
men of New York city. Judge Albion W. Tourgee was next introduced. He did believe it was the duty of the well-to-do to hold out the hand of sympathy to the disabled soldiers of the south, not from gush or estentatious charity, but out of respect for

their manhood.

Corporal Tanner asked the assistance of every person present, saying that they could send such contributions as they could afford to Gen. Gordon, at No. 55 Liberty street. The corporal also told how he had sold \$1,300 worth of tickets for an entertainment to be

given for the same object in Brooklyn.
Col. O'ficirne read a dispatch from C. H.
Jones & Co., of Florids, which stated that
that state had subscribed \$1,300 to the fund. that state had subscribed \$1,300 to the tund. On the platform during the meeting sat Judge Thomas J. Mackey, of South Carolina; Maj. D. H. Llewellyn, of Kentucky; Capt. John O'Shea, U. S. N.; Bartlett S. Johnston, W. J. Splain, of Boston; James Swann, of 1st Tennessee cavalry; Lieut. Henry A. Kraus, U. S. A., and many members of the Grand Army of the Republic and soldiers of the exceptions army. confederate army.

Copiah Diversions. NEW ORLEANS, April 9 .- A special to the

Picayune from Hazlehurst gives further details of the murder of Rials by Dr. Robert G. Penn, Hauce B. Penn, and L. D. Yates, Penn's brother-in-law. Ten or more pistol shots were fired, eight by the killing party and two by Rials. Four of the eight took effect on Rials, one in the back and three in the back part of the head, any one of which would have been fatal. All the shots were fired from the rear. Rials also received severe cuts from a dirk, one in the threat and another just behind the ear. His skull was fractured by a blow. The coroner's jury returned a verdict against the Penn brothers, who are now in jail. The Penn's party have made hostile demonstrations, A Destructive Fire at Hampton, Va.

FORT MONROE, VA., April 9.-Fire broke out in the business portion of Hampton at 3 o'clock this morning, and owing to the high wind spread rapidly. Eu-gines from the normal school, sol-diers' home, and Fort Monroe were sent for and saved half the town from destruction. Thirty buildings, mostly frame, occupied as stores and dwellings, were consumed. The estimated loss is \$100,000. Gen. Phil Sheridan arrived here this even-

He will spend a couple of days at the

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

A Mass Meeting of the Citizens' National Protective Association.

Effecting a Permanent Organization and Adopting a Platform.

"Temperance Fanatics," Sunday Laws, and Examption from Taxation Denounced.

Speeches by Members of Congress and Other Prominent Personages.

Pursuant to call a mass meeting of citizens was held in Lincoln hall last night, under the auspices of the Citizens' Protective association, the first offspring of the proposed National Protective league of the United States. The purposes of the former body were sketched in THE REPUBLICAN exclusively several weeks ago. The committee in charge of the meeting last night consisted of charge of the meeting last night consisted of Messrs. Simon Wolf, chairman; L. W. Haber-com, secretary; R. N. Gray, Dr. Carl Rooser, Chris. Heurich, M. Metzger, August Schmed-tie, Chris. Abner, Charles Walter, John L. Vogt, Faul Reinlein, Chris. Ruppert, D. W. Glassic, Thomas M. Steep, and C. A. Denekas. The meeting was well attended, consider-ing the inclement of the weather. A full

ing the inclemency of the weather. A full brass band played several stirring airs in front of the hall between 7 and 8 o'clock. Later in the evening the band took its position inside and enlivened the proceedings. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock the committee and speakers, headed by Mr. Simon Wolf, filed on the stage. Mr. Wolf was the first speaker. He stated that about six weeks ago fifteen citizens, comprising a committee representing a former mass meeting, met and formulated a platform and constitution for the perma-nent organization of the National Protective nent organization of the National Protective league. This meeting is called for the purpose of considering the work of that committee and the fermer meeting. On motion a committee, consisting of Col. Glassie, Frank Hume, August Schmedtie, and Mr. Mades, was appointed to nominate a permanent president, vice president, and secretary. While the committee was preparing a report Hons. Mr. Weller and Murphy, of Iowa, and Dr. Ellinger, coroner of New York city, speakers of the evening, entered and took their positions on the stage.

After a short interval, and several tunes by the band, the committee on organization.

their positions on the stage.

After a short interval, and several tunes by the band, the committee on organization reported the following list of officers: President, Mr. Simon Wolf; vice presidents, Horatic Browning, L. G. Hine, J. C. Ergood, Dr. S. W. Bogan, L. Luchs, A. G. Johnson, H. H. Blackburn, C. A. Denskas, Louis Schade, J. M. Caperton, Hon. Fred P. Stanton. John Keyworth, Hon. John Pool, North Carolina; Hon. W. H. Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. W. Lowenstoin, Richmond, Va.; Col. Joel F. Kinne, Kentucky; George E. Miller, New York; Col. G. Myers, Col. E. F. Falconnet, Tennessee; Henry De Bas, Cincinnati; M. Metzger, Frank Hume, John L. Vogt, W. Koch, Chris. Heurich, Gustav Lansburgh, Col. J. R. Thompson, Capt. L. H. Orlemau, F. Denmead, Baltimore; Ang. Mankin, Baltimore; M. Schaffer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles W. Partee, Oawego, New York; Charles Cooper, New York; John F. Betts, Philadelphia; William Massey, Philadelphis; Robert Portner, Alexandria. Va.; Aug. Benig, Chicago; Col. E. N. Hill, Arkansas; D. G. Benner, Pennsylvania; for secretaries, Charles N. Pennybaker, Maj. Thomas Kirby, Thomas H. Rowlson, L. W. Habercom, Chris. Abner, and S. C. Lovejoy. The following platform of the National Protective league was read by the secretary; We bold that the constitution of the United States, based on the declaration of independence.

Protective league was read by the secretary:
We hold that the constitution of the United
States, based on the declaration of independence,
guarantees the enjoyment of personal, civil, and
religious liberty and the pursuit of happiness,
and warranta the enactment of no laws which
seek to abridge or restrict the same; that all existing prehititory laws or contemplated legislation, which tend to abridge personal rights, are
tyrannical infringements on constitutional guarantees, and should be respectively repeated and
opposed; that all Sunday laws which abridge
refigious liberty and prevent the working classes
from enjoying the public liberies, mucaums, art
galleries, and public parks, are tyrannical and unjust, and should be repeated, for Sunday was made
for man, and not man for Sunday; that the "public school system" is the bulwark of our institutions, and must be kept clear of and free from all
sectarian influence and interference; that all organized ecclesiastical interference in civil affairs is sectarian interests and errerence in civil affairs is ganized ecclesiastical interference in civil affairs is in violation of the spirit and letter of the constitu-tion, the genius of American institutions, and is demoralizing and pernicious, and must be re-strained; that all private and corporate property whether real or personal, should bear the bur-dens of taxation equality.

Pending the adoption of the above resolu ntions, Coroner Maurice M. Ellinger, of New York city, was introduced to the meeting, and made a speech favoring the sentiments expressed. He said the spirit of intolerance is not religion, and the people of this country must not allow such a thing to take root for one minute. When religion attempts to take charge of our public schools we must say thus far and no farther. We must protect our public schools against sectarianism, because they are the bulwarks of our liberties. It is a desceration of the Sabbath to close the public parks, libraries, and museums against the working man on that day. It is the fanatic who drinks from his bottle in secret who wants the work ngman shut out. The puritanical element ingman shut out. The puritanical element want to make the Sunday as monotonous and intolerant to the working people as possible. They have even attempted to prevent the running of street cars and other public conveyances on the Sabbath because they do not like them. Religious organizations must be watched, because they want to rule. There are so many of these religious organizations that they watch each other jealously. are so many of these religious organi-zations that they watch each other jealously, and thereby relieve us of much work. Education alone can eradicate the evils of intemperance. I would not stand up and defend the drunkard, nor the many evils of detend the drunkart, nor the many system of intemporance. The temperance faunties only serve to aggravate these evils. Temperance pledges are a piece of hypeeristy. They are kept by a very few of these who sign them. This is not a German question. They may drink more lager than those to the manor hope, but layer is not as disastrous as alcohol. oorn, but lager is not as disastrous as alcoho This agitation should become national, and this meeting will certainly result in organization throughout the whole of These organizations must and will the good sense of the American

people is with us. people is with us.

In introducing the next'speaker, Chairman
Wolf said: "This is the Hon. Mr. Murphy, of
Iowa, the Egypt of temperance fanaticism." Mr. Murphy said: "I am ashamed of the legislature of my state, which deprived men of their natural rights. We are entitled to full freedom, not only of our consciences, but also of our stomachs. That legislature conalso of our stemschs. That legislature con-fiscated millions of dollars worth of personal property. Had I been a member of that body I should have moved to conducate all real estake. I am ashamed of the action of my state in souding agents into foreign countries to invite foreigners to settle in its borders and then robbing them of those rights which they had enjoyed at home." After further assailing the temperance movement in his state, Mr. Murphy retired in the midst of a

storm of applicates.

Hon. Mr. Weller, of Iowa, was next introduced. Ho said the temperance movement in his state had gone to that extent where they have confiscated personal property. These faunties protect distilleries, one of which consumes 12,000 bushels of corn dally, and confiscate all breweries. They even trespass upon the Sabbath day to make a market for corn. They go trying under a market for cors. They are trying under the morality of the young men of Iowa. Under the same law they are shipping thousands or barrels of whisky into the neighboring states to make armies of drunk.

The Weather.

Slight rains, followed by clearing weather, north to east winds, higher barometer, slight rise in temperature.

Slight rains, followed by clearing weather, north to east winds, higher barometer, slight rise in temperature.

Yesterday's thermometer—7a.m., 34.3°; 11 a.m., a mob in town that I knew. Afterway the maximum, 42.1°; minimum, 42.1°; minimum, 42.2°; ward McDevitt told me the har attended the stuff back, and asked me con'

ards in them. This fanatical temperance movement is more far-reaching than it appears. It is a blow at American genius and at our form of government. It is a step appears. It is a blow at American genius and at our form of government. It is a step in the line of subverting the liberties of our people. The time is not far distant when there will be blows struck that will take away this form of government, so that the few can dictate to and rule the many. The time has come when we must not resort to words. It is a time for deeds. In closing, Mr. Weller urged that protective leagues be organized in every congressional district in the United States.

States.

Hon. Mr. Fiedler, of New Jersey, was next introduced by Chairman Wolf in the following words: "This is the gentleman who made the fanatics dance in his state. He is also going to make certain people dance in this district." (Meaning the commissioners.)

Mr. Fiedler and the inactivity of the peo-

ple alone has allowed the temperance fanatics to go as far as they have. The proper way to check this growth is at the ballet hox. A voice in the audience: "We have no ballet in this district."

ballot in this district."

Mr. Fiedler (continuing): "You ought to have, certainly. You must be on your guard. Your cause is just. The enemy must be met, and the good judgment of the whole people will prevail with you. Do not rest until you have planted aimilar organizations in every congressional district of the United States."

The secretary then read letters from Hon. Carl Schurz, Richard Duncan, Hon. Ben Butterworth, Senator Morgan, Senator Edmunds, and Hon. Mr. Douster.

and Hon. Mr. Douster.
Mr. Wolf, in discharging the executive committee, made a short speech, and the meeting was adjourned.

RUDE BOREAS' BLASTS.

An April Wind and Snow Storm That is Phenomenal to the Oldest Inhab-

itauts. BALTIMORE, April 9 .- At 6:30 o'clock this norning a slight rain was succeeded by a wild snow storm, which continued until noon. The wind blew from the northwest at a velocity of twenty miles an hour. The snow storm was beavier than at any time during the wint er, but the snow melted as it during the winter, but the snow melted as it touched the ground. About noon the violence of the storm abated, but snow continues falling at this hour, 2:15 p. m. It is impossible to learn how far the storm extends as the telegroph lines leading in all directions from this city, east, north, and west, except the wires to Washington, are down and compunication had only with that down, and communication had only with that

down, and communication had only with that city.

PHILADELPHIA. April 9.—A special from Mount Carmel, Pa., to-day says: The heaviest snowstorm of the winter has been raging throughout the coal regions since early morning. That seven inches of snow should fall in as many hours on the ninth of April is considered phenomenal by the oldest inhabitants. Many of the collieries suspended at noon and railway travel is much impeded. Four Wayne, IND., April 9.—A heavy snowstorm began last evening and between five and six inches of snow has fallen. At midnight it was still snowing.

This city was visited promptly at 3 o'clock This city was visited promptly at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by one of the most severe storms of the season. The battle of the cloments was opened by a steady fall of snow and rain, accompanied by high winds. Signs were rattled and banged, and the wind whistled fiercely. The snowfall after daylight was quite heavy, and continued at intervals during the day and night. Old citizens stated that the storm was almost a renetition of that of the atorm was almost a repetition of that of April 17, 1854. On that date the snow lay upon the ground for a depth of nearly two feet. It was reported that the storm of yesterday did much damage on the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. No particulars, however, had been received up to a late hour last night.

FROM ENGLAND.

Dynamiters Try to Blow Up a Fort-

A Great Ptre. LONDON, April 9.-It is reported that an London, April 9.—It is reported that an attempt was made last night to destroy with dynamite the magazine of Fort George, a few miles from Inverness. The marauders the wines was to be entirely let off. The first promise made to him was by William P. Wood, who came to the penitentiary where the witness was, and said that he had author-when disturbed made their escape in boats. but not before the sentry bayoneted one of

LONDON, April 9 .- Advices from the far east state that one half of Mandaly, the capi-tal of Burmah, a city of 90,000 people, has

been destroyed by live.

London, April 2.—Information has been received here that in official circles at Madrid no confidence is placed in the story that United States Minister Foster has started to Washington for the purpose of arranging a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. It is not believed in Madrid that the United States would consent to become involved in the disputes that would necessarily arise if the question of buying Cuba should be broached. It is known there that since Aguero started from Known there that since Aguero assisted from Koy West the Spanish insurrection has gained considerable strength. Neverthe-less, the belief in the steadfastness of America's friendship is so strong that there are no fears in official circles of any movement on the part of the United States or its diplomates to compli-cate matters by even suggesting the purchase circles of any movement on the part of the United States or its diplomates to compli-cate matters by even suggesting the purchase of Cuba. As to the nations of Europe inter-fering, the good understanding between fering, the good understanding between Germany and Spain will, it is said, effectually prevent any such movement.

London, April 9.—The doctors advised the

queen to go to Darmstadt. She is fatigued, THE SOUDAN.

Gen. Gordon Holding His Own at Khartoum, But in Great Danger. CAIRO, April 9 .- Sir Evelyn Baring, the inglish minister to Egypt, has received a dispatch from Gen. Gordon, bearing date March 30, which gives the following information: On March 25 Gen. Gordon disarmed bashi bazouks who had muti-250 nied. The following day he shelled the rebel camp on the Blue Nile, killing forty of the enemy. March 27 the rebels fired upon Khartoum from the village opposite, but this they were soon forced to evacuate, lesing fifty-nine men in the engagement, and the bashi bazonks occupied the village, and held it until March 3. On that day the rebels returned in force and drove them out, but then re-tired themselves. The White Nile district is quiet. The Khartoum market is well supplied. The Mahdi has sent the rebels six guns. Gen. Gordon estimates the rebels about

Khartoum number fully 2,000. Carao, April 9.—A messenger who left Khartoum March 27 has arrived at Berber. He reports that the condition of affairs at Khartoum is exceedingly critical. The irregu-lar troops in Gen. Gordon's command are in a messenger who left

Opening the Pocahontas Mine.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 9 .- The entrance o the Pocahontas coal mines will be opened o-day. The fan will be ready for operations to-morrow, when the bodies of the victims of the disaster will be recovered. Several bodies were discovered to-day upon opening the entrances. A firm of this city has just received an order for thirty-six coffins.

Wholesale Arrests.

Twenty-two produce dealers were arrested resterday on complaint of Detective Raff for elling goods without license and five saloon koepers for keeping open bar on Sunday,

DETECTIVE METHODS.

They Are Shown in the Trial of Flinder and McDevitt to Have Been Peculiar.

Little Horace " Tells of the Arrangement for the Division of Spoils.

He Also Gives Something of His History and His Reasons for Testifying in this Gase,

The Interesting Story Which Flinder Told the Chief of the Secret Service.

Interest in the detective trials appears to increase from day to day, and yesterday the court room was packed to discomfort with

spectators. The first witness called was Mr. T. J. Hanford, superintendent of the registered letter division of the city postoffice. He testified that no registered letter was received by Flinder either on July 8 or 9, 1880, when Flinder had said he received the \$ 00 for the missing bond by registered letter from New

York. The examination in chief of Horace Hovan, or " Little Horace," was then resumed. He said that he saw Flinder and McDevitt before the robbery, on the day it occurred or the day before, talked with Flinder, but did not remember the conversation. He did not talk to McDevitt. He next saw Flinder four or five days afterward in a saloon on 5th avenue, near Forty-third street, in New York, at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. The whole party were there. All shook hands with Flinder, who said the bank would give but \$3,000. They were not satisfied, angry words passed between Flinder and Jarvis, and the former went away mad, after saying that Mr. White was in the city, so anxious that he could not sleep. That was the last he saw of

Flinder.
The witness said his share of the \$3,000 was one-seventh, which he got from Burke. He was not in Washington again until last Ocwas not in Washington again until list de-tober, when he was brought here. He was taken to the bank and recognized the young man who got off the car with McDavitt at the court house after the robbery. He thought that on the day of the robbery Price were a duster and he wore a dark suit.

On the cross-examination the witness said his true name was Horace Hovan, though he had been known as Horace. Hannton Fisher.

had been known as Hinton, Hampton, Fisher, had been known as Hinton, Hampton, Fisher, and Wilcox. He was in the Allegheny county penitentiary from November, 1873, to June, 1876. From the latter date to June, 1877, he was part of the time in New York city and part in Halifax. From June, 1877, to September 1878 he was in New York. After that he lived in New York, but was here several times. From 1878 to 1889 he had been accepted for scales of the New York, but was here several times.

that he lives in New York, but was been expected for robbery once in New York and once in Philadelphia.

Much of his previous testimony as to the robbery was here repeated. He said that there was no particular plan for robbing the treasure, but he was in there several times. If any money could be got he was to take it, and a buggy would be ready to take him into the country. He knew nothing of the bank robbery until he stepped out of the Riggs house saicon. Then one of his party told him Burke was liside the bank and he understood. The witness swore that Flinder told him about the disbursing clerk's office, and if he got the money there Flinder was to have his percentage.

The witness then said that Mr. Ker had been his counsel in Philadelphia and was his counsel here. If the witness told the truth in this matter, he understood that he was not to be severely punished. He did not know that he was to be entirely let of. The first promise made to him was hy William P.

here and tell all that he know that the witnoss would be granted immunity for all charges against him, and he said he knew nothing about it. The next to come was Brewster Cameron, who made about the same statement. He told Cameron be knew nothing about it. He thought it best to lie to him. The next to come was Mr. Wood and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Wood said that the witness was indicted, and would be brought here for trial when his time was out, and he had better come out and make his statement. Mr. Thompson said that his bank had been robbed, and he thought the witness was one of those who did it, the third visit Mr. Ker visited the He told him that the witness was indicted here, and the chances were that he would here, and the chances were that he would be brought here for trial. If he would tell the truth he (Mr. Ker) would try and get him a pardon for the balance of the time he had to serve. He teld Mr. Ker that he had been down here and was connected with these matters, and Mr. Ker said that was sufficient, and that he would go shead and try and got a pardon. At the port interview Mr. Wells and that he would go shead and try and gos a pardon. At the next interview Mr. Wells came with Mr. Ker, to whom he made a statement, which Mr. Wells took down. After he was brought here he made another statement to Mr. Wells, which was sworn to. He went to Franklin source to more fully as the statement of Franklin source to more fully as the statement. went to Franklin square to more fully satisfy himself that he was right. He had not been in the city more than three-quarters of an hour when he was taken to Mr. Wells's office and made the second statement. He was and made the second statement. He was
afterward taken out on the Biadensburg pike.
Mr. Thompson and Mr. Ker were with him.
They were unable to locate the piace where
the package was buried, because he had
forgotten the marks which were made by
Miner, who was to come back after the
package. The package had been buried not
two feet wader ground in a hole dury with a

two foot under ground, in a hole dug with a trowel which they had provided in case the treasury was robbed. In again going over the incidents after the

In again going over the incidents after the robbery the witness said he thought he was in a bad scrape when he saw McDevitt coming toward him at the court room, as McDevitt had previously arrested him for a robbery. He thought Finder would see him through safe, however.

Several questions were asked, to show that witness expected immunity for testifying, but Judge Wylie stopped that line of inquiry then and once afterward helding that it has it.

but Judge wyies stopped that line of inquiry
then and once afterward, holding that it had
been sufficiently proved.

Witness said that Flinder was to have 20
per cent, of the proceeds of the printing office
robbery and 10 per cent, from the treasury
robbery. There had been no arrangement as
to his share from the bank robbery.

Georye S. Kontz, general agent of the

George S. Koontz, general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, produced a time table of that read for July 2, 1880, showing the departure of New York trains on that day

trains on that day.
Joseph K. Sharp, trainmaster of the Baltimore and Potomae Railroad company, testified
to the running of trains on that road on July E. L. White testified to his father leaving

the house about 11 o'clock the night of the day of the robbery with the detectives and going to the residence of Mr. Thompson.
J. J. Brooks, chief of the United States J. J. Brooks, chief of the United States secret service, was sworn. In answer to questions he said that he had known Flinder about six years; that on Feb. 27, 1883. Flinder came to witness's office, in the treasury building, and said he wanted to tell him the trait about the Metropitan bank robbery, assurabout the Metropolitan bank robbery, assuring him that he should tell him no lies. "I asked him," said the witness, "if I might make notes of his statement and use them as I muw fit. He said I might, "McDevittt first